













## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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## 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 9, 1894.

## Speaker Crisp in the Campaign.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the recent state campaign and one that attracted the most attention was that of Speaker Crisp. Occupying one of the highest and most responsible offices within the gift of the party, Speaker Crisp returned to his home and entered heartily into the campaign in behalf of true democratic principles.

Wherever his services were needed, or wherever his presence would give timely encouragement, he went—and he always went as a democrat. The speeches that he made in the campaign were remarkable for their clearness of statement and their enthusiasm in behalf of democratic doctrine. He stood by the platform and reaffirmed on every occasion the importance of the democratic policy of restoring silver to its old place as money of final payment.

While others, pretending to be democrats, were going about the state preaching the financial doctrines of John Sherman and Wall street—doctrines that have been made odious by the results of silver demonetization—Speaker Crisp lost no opportunity to reaffirm the true democratic doctrine. Wherever his voice was heard in the campaign, he expressed his keen personal regret as a democrat that the democratic house had failed to pass a free coinage bill, and declared that democratic duty demanded the financial legislation pledged in the platform.

It was fortunate indeed that Speaker Crisp took part in the campaign. His bold utterances revived hope in the heart of many a doubting democrat, and held to the party many a vote that, otherwise, would not have been cast at all, or would have been counted for the populists.

In Speaker Crisp's own district the democrats, encouraged by the example of their distinguished representative, rolled up a larger majority for the party than the voters of any other congressional district. It is fortunate for the democrats of the state that Speaker Crisp took part in the campaign. His vigorous presence and his invincible arguments were in the nature of a party tonic, and while it was not in the power of one individual, no matter how eloquent or distinguished, to neutralize the doubt and disgust created in the minds of thousands of voters by the apostles of Wall street and John Sherman, it is certain that the speeches made by Speaker Crisp went very far in that direction. It is certain that but for his efforts the slump in the democratic majority would have been very much larger.

## The "Anti-Lynching Committee."

Some of the leading organs of British public opinion are beginning to show signs of irritation over the display of stupid fanaticism indulged in by those Englishmen who formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of visiting this country and investigating the charges of indiscriminate lynching, murder and assassination brought against the people of the south by a negro named Ida Wells. The London Times and The Pall Mall Gazette, especially, seem to have suddenly opened their eyes to the position in which the members of this British investigating committee have placed themselves; and these organs of British opinion proceed to administer solemn rebuke, couched in language as serious and as dignified as the gifted editors are able to command.

The Pall Mall Gazette goes so far as to characterize these two-for-a-nickel philanthropists as "irresponsible English busy-bodies," whose mission is a piece of impertinence. The Times, on the other hand, gives ponderous expression to the fear that the committee's efforts will have "the effect of multiplying the number of negroes hanged, shot or burned, not only in Alabama, but throughout the south." In this way the Thunderer manages to administer a scathing rebuke to the committee, and at the same time to put on record its estimate of American civilization. We are just gay enough over here, according to The Times, to rebuke the British busybodies who have come here to investigate matters by hanging, shooting and burning an extra number of negroes.

Our readers need not imagine that The Times has any special prejudice

to air, or that the expression of its fear is intended as a slur. It is perfectly serious. Its editor takes his cue from the political lies and inventions which have been broadcast over the civilized world by the republican newspapers of the north and east. Some of these lies were invented in behalf of the republican party and others for the benefit of western land syndicates; but no matter what their origin their effect has been to convince the people of Europe, capitalists and immigrants, that the south is inhabited by white savages who go about shooting and burning negroes and others.

This is the position the south occupies before the world, and the result has been to keep out of this country an immense amount of capital and a large number of immigrants. We are not sure that the south has really lost anything by that, but northern financiers, who are more than half crazy about foreign capital, could well afford to shed a few tears over the situation. The capital would have been handled from the north and the northern newspapers, by slandering the south, have robbed some of their most esteemed subscribers of large sums of money in the shape of commissions.

So far the British anti-lynching committee is concerned, it is an affair entirely harmless. It is made up of a lot of old grannies who wanted an opportunity to bring their bath-tubs to this country. The contempt of the British newspapers is lavished on them. They will go home no wiser than they came, and their visit here only demonstrates anew the force of the old saying that all the fools are not dead yet.

## Counties May Lawfully Issue Currency.

In Floyd county there is some discussion concerning the legality of the proposed issue of county bonds of denominations as low as \$1 and \$2, to be used as a local currency, and the federal treasury department has been asked for a ruling on the subject.

Secretary Carlisle referred the matter to Hon. F. A. Reeve, solicitor of the treasury, and in his reply to the secretary he says:

I have the honor to acknowledge your reference to a letter addressed to the comptroller of the currency by Mr. R. G. Clark, of Rome, Ga.

Mr. Clark states that the county commissioners of Floyd county, Georgia, propose to issue a certain amount of county bonds, 4 per cent interest, in denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, with a view of using the same as local currency, and he inquires whether such action would conflict in any way with United States banking laws.

In response to your request for an expression of my opinion I have to advise you that no time is to be lost in prohibiting the issue of county bonds in any denomination. A county has a right to issue bonds when not in contravention to the constitution of the state. It may be observed, however, that section 19 of the act approved February 18, 1875 (18 Stat. 311) provides: "That every person, firm, association or other national banking association, and every corporation, state bank or state banking association shall pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of their own notes used in circulation, and paid out by them;" and 20 provides: "That every person, firm, association, corporation, state bank, or state banking association, and also every national banking association shall pay a like tax of 10 per centum of the amount of the notes of any person, firm, association other than national banking association, or state bank, or state banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, used for circulation and paid out by them."

It will be seen that the word "county" is not enumerated among the corporations, banking associations, etc., mentioned in the statute. Nor can the word "notes" be held to include county bonds, and I am, therefore, also of the opinion that the proposed issue would not be taxable under said statute.

Apparently, this opinion finally settles the question. If this be the case, any county when not prohibited by the constitution and laws of its state, may issue bonds small enough to be conveniently used as a local currency.

Perhaps this settles the state bank problem. It will be an easy matter for the counties to provide the people with an ample and a safe circulating medium in the shape of bonds of small denominations, if they can do so without being liable to the 10 per cent tax which stands in the way of state banks.

It is to be hoped that all doubt will soon be cleared away and that the ruling of the federal treasury and the department of justice will stand. We do not very well see how this opinion can be reversed, unless some extraordinary methods are resorted to, but this is an age of surprises in law and politics, and there is no telling what the result will be.

## Lotteries in New Forms.

The Boston, New York and Philadelphia papers from time to time are filled with accounts of the crusade against the policy dealers in those cities.

It seems to be a very difficult task to suppress these lotteries, and there are other schemes which seem to be just as obnoxious to the authorities in other localities. For instance, the managers of the Milwaukee exposition sell coupons with their Saturday admission tickets which give the purchaser a chance to draw a pony, or senkiss sack or something else of value. The ministers of the city object to this practice on the ground that it educates the children in the habit of gambling and that it is practically nothing but a lottery.

The managers of the exposition will be requested to give up the prize feature of their show or stand the consequences in the courts.

Some people will maintain that this is not a lottery, but the rule seems to be that in all prize distributions where there is an element of uncertainty they come under the head of lotteries.

Another interesting case is attracting attention in a western state where an ex-governor has been arrested on the charge of running a lottery. He is at the head of a company which sells shares of stock at \$100 each, \$10 payable in advance and \$10 per month for nine months, at the end of which the shareholder will receive \$500, or five times the amount he has invested. The company claims that many shareholders allow their payments to lapse, and the money which they have paid in

is forfeited and amounts to enough to enable the company to give the paid-up shareholder five for one. The authorities see an element of uncertainty in the business, and propose to proceed against it as a lottery. In the meantime the ex-governor has been released on his own recognizance, and the company will probably suspend active operations for the present.

Perhaps it is impossible to accurately draw the line and lay down any settled rule on the subject. The element of uncertainty exists in many kinds of business, and it is hard to tell just how big it must be to turn any business into a lottery.

## The Reformatory Again.

With our grand juries, county officials, ministers and thousands of good people solidly in favor of a reformatory for our juvenile offenders, there ought not to be any difficulty in establishing such an institution in Fulton county.

We have called attention more than once to the successful workings of the reformatory in Richmond county, where the youthful prisoners are almost self-supporting. We do not need an expensive institution, and it is no part of the program to support the inmates in idleness, with a lot of high-salaried officials. A few thousand dollars will start the thing, and provide a place in which our child criminals can be separated from old and hardened malefactors, and taught useful trades under moral influences that will reform those who have any good in their natures.

When the experiment gets fairly under way it will cost our taxpayers less than it now costs them for murder, robbery and court and jail expenses caused by the neglected children who are turned into veteran criminals by our present inhuman system.

Then, it should not be forgotten that many good men and women would gladly donate money and supplies to the reformatory. Dr. Barnardo's twenty-eighth annual report of the operations of his homes for destitute children in England states that last year the sum of \$750,000 was received in no fewer than 82,700 separate gifts. His homes are largely supported by the general public, and there is no reason why the amount appropriated by our authorities for a reformatory should not be supplemented by individual donations.

If Fulton will make a beginning in this matter it will be pushed through successfully.

## Mr. Allen and The Telegraph.

Mr. A. A. Allen has purchased the controlling interest in The Macon Telegraph, and hereafter the management of that paper will be in his hands.

Mr. Allen is a versatile writer and a trained newspaper man. He has worked editorially up from The Telegraph's composing room, until he now becomes the proprietor of the paper. Mr. Allen is a good business man, as well as a forceful writer, and no doubt under his direction The Telegraph will be made a success. At any rate he has The Constitution's best wishes and its congratulations on having secured control of the paper.

## A Chapter of New York Life.

In New York and other large cities strange stories of real life come to light almost every day, surpassing in interest anything to be found in fiction.

The other day old Thomas Brannagan was found dead in his home in Brooklyn, and it was discovered upon investigation that he had died of starvation. Brannagan was a rich man. He had made and saved \$75,000 by peddling lemons, and there was no reason why he should not have supplied himself with every comfort.

But as he accumulated wealth his miserly habits grew upon him. He owned several houses, and lived in the poorest of them all. Years ago his widowed daughter with her two children sought shelter under his roof. He worked the unfortunate woman like a slave, and forced her and her children to live on a few stale loaves of bread per week. One day Brannagan came home and found the remains of a more generous meal. This was more than he could stand. He turned his daughter and his grandchildren out of doors without a penny, in the bitter cold, and but for the kindness of neighbors they would have perished.

That was years ago, and since that time the old miser has refused even to speak to his daughter. At last he is dead, leaving no will behind him and his \$75,000 will go to the outcasts who were driven by him into the street to starve or freeze. If the widow and her little ones did not enjoy a square meal when they heard the news of their good fortune, then they must be very different from the ordinary run of mortals.

Editor Godkin should get out a Christmas number of his great journal in order to "show Hill up."

The Boston Herald is very warm for financial reform—the kind that is calculated to ruin the country.

It is to be hoped that John Sherman's apostles who cut so large and so fatal a figure in the state campaign will not endeavor to defeat any democratic candidate for congress by advocating him.

It is no wonder that the democratic majority in Georgia shrunk in the face of the attempt of democratic speakers to popularize Wall street views.

If the republicans have a majority of the next house the democratic goldbugs will have things their own way.

None of John Sherman's apostles in Georgia care about discussing the question of supply and demand as applied to the price of land.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, seems to have pestered out entirely. He ran away from the silver issue and fell in a quagmire. It is a great pity.

Mr. Dana has two mottoes—"If you see it in The Sun it is so" and "Don't fool with facts that are loaded."

The news from Georgia has given Mr. Cleveland's cabinet something interesting to think about.

The New York Sun treats with great scorn the fact we gave it in regard to the increase of the value of silver when the

Sherman purchase bill was pending. Mr. Dana thus demonstrates that he is a wise old man.

The country ought to be happy as long as fishing continues good in the neighborhood of Buzzard's Bay.

The New York Journal of Commerce talks about the "gold peril." But what about the gold peril? Doesn't the editor expect to see some fun in the gold market before long?

If Mr. Carlisle is going to run for the senate he should do so before The Courier-Journal's Wall street views smash the party in Kentucky.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Says the Richmond Dispatch: "Lee camp had done well to appoint a committee to use its influence to cause the United States postoffice department to restore to Appomattox, alias Surrender, the name of which it has been unjustly deprived. We trust that every other Confederate camp and every Grand Army of the Republic post in the land will follow the example set by Lee camp. By the way, it was said by one of the speakers at the meeting of the Lee camp last Monday that the persons of Appomattox, alias Surrender, had 'asked for the change.' There never was a greater mistake. Those people were not consulted at all, and the first thing they knew about what was going on was when they were informed that the name of the office was going to be changed, whether or not, and they were asked to suggest a name. It is absurd enough for Appomattox to be robbed of its old name, but to have it said that it requested to be robbed is too much."

"There are nearly 100,000 women in the state of Connecticut," says The Hartford Times, "who might have voted at the town meeting last Monday. About the same number of women are in the state of Connecticut. That is one woman out of every fifty-seven—less than 2 per cent. Probably a good many of those who did vote went to the polls out of curiosity and to see what the women suffragists claim that women will not take the trouble to vote until they have the full suffrage conferred upon them. It is pretty hard work to get around to vote at elections, and it looks as if it were always going to be about fifty times harder to get the women to vote."

The Philadelphia Record, democratic, says: "President Cleveland and the friends of President Cleveland will, without doubt, give a sturdy support to the regular democratic state ticket in New York. It is an insult to insinuate that they will be found encouraging or aiding rebels. But no time should be lost in making such a mistake. This avowal should come from the president himself."

## THE PRESS ON THE RESULT.

Lumpkin Independent: Who is to blame? It is not a revolt of the people against the daily method of conducting the government, but a revolt of the people against the daily method of conducting the government.

The election left us with only ten jugs of liquor. But on the strength of those jugs we go to congress. There's something wrong in this country when a man mortgages a hundred-dollar note for a thirty-dollar office. We are for "sound money." We want to hear it sound so loud that we can't miss it two miles off.

There's enough resolution in a Georgia moonlight distillery to carry an election, but not enough judgment to know which side to bet on.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

How to Get Fulton County Jail Bonds. Editor Constitution—If the county commissioners are to vote for the issuance of county bonds to build a jail, they can secure the bonds as follows: 1. Select a suitable lot or lots and take options on them. 2. Get up plans and specifications for the jail, 3. Submit the plans and specifications to expert builders, and thus arrive at the total cost of the jail when completed. 4. Provide a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest annually and to retire the bonds as they mature by setting aside the necessary amount from the regular tax money collected each year by the county. If it is necessary to borrow money to accomplish this purpose, apply to the next legislature to pass a special act so as to firmly bind each successive board of county commissioners to faithfully carry out the plan without increasing the county tax in any way for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on the bonds. 5. Issue the bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and let persons of small means have an opportunity to invest in them. 6. Let the bonds mature as follows: One-third in ten years, one-third in twenty years and one-third in thirty years at a rate of interest of 4 1/2 or 5 per cent per annum, and bonds not to be sold below par.

If the county commissioners will go to this question as above indicated, in a plain, straightforward manner and satisfy the people of Fulton county that the taxes will not be raised in order to pay the interest annually and to retire the bonds as they mature, I am fully satisfied that the people will vote for bonds enough to build a good and suitable jail. Less than \$20,000 from each year's county tax collections will be more than enough to carry out the scheme. Twenty thousand dollars could easily be taken from each year's county funds for the purpose of building a jail and no harm or detriment could possibly come to the people's interest thereby. But the county commissioners had better understand first as last that the people will never vote for bonds to build a jail unless under conditions similar to those above suggested. There is no good reason why the jail cannot be built. All fair-minded citizens will support the plan for a new jail, and the county commissioners can get the bonds to build it when they ask the people for them in the right way.

## A Plea for Fair Elections.

This republic is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. It is therefore, of the very highest importance that whenever the popular will is expressed in the election of representatives to the legislature, the people should be free and full vote of duly qualified voters should be encouraged and a fair count made. The ballots of qualified voters, in every election—state, municipal, county, congressional—"falling softly as the snowflakes" should execute the freeman's will as the lightning execute the will of God.

It is at the ballot box the people speak. Through the agency of the ballot box the people declare their preference for or against public measures, for or against ambitious to represent them in positions of public trust. How important then that the ballot box be protected against the slightest form of irregularity. How important that the ballot, which is the controlling influence under our form of government, should be kept pure. All good citizens are not only willing but prompt to bow to the popular will when freely and fairly expressed. Our highest interest is in free elections and a fair count. On these two important elements depend mutual confidence—in a word, on these two elements depend the perpetuity of our free institutions.

## To Form a Railway Federation.

St. Louis, Mo., October 8.—A meeting is being held here of the members of joint protective boards for the Gould system of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Order of Railroad Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The object of the meeting is the formation of a railway federation for the Gould system. The meeting will continue probably three or four days.

## Fusionists Desire a Change.

Raleigh, N. C., October 8.—(Special.)—There are intimations that the fusionists are about to make changes in their judicial ticket. Populists and republicans want to get on these tickets in the place of democrats who were named.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

When it ain't rainin'—Complainin', complainin'! When the rain spashes And growl at the wates And growl at the wates. Ain't we awful? You bet!

When it's not weather—Still growlin' together! When it's all frozen! We're swearin' an' sneezin'! Now, ain't we a set Of fine fellows? You bet!

Take up a bubble And blow it to trouble! Then, when it scatters An' blows us to tatters, We fume an' we fret, Ain't we awful? You bet!

The signal service office cheerfully informs us that a first-class cyclone is headed our way. But what will the growlers do if it misses us ten miles?

The Delay Accounted For. "Have you heard from the last returns yet?"

"Yes."

"What's the news?"

"Lecture manager studyin' 'rithmetic at a night school."

James Whitcomb Riley's new volume, "Armazindy," received a glorious newspaper syndicate review on Sunday last. Reviewing poems by the syndicate process is certainly "a new departure."

Home Again! Sing a song of happy days—Campaign on't us no sign—Gittin' home again—Weary of the fight.

Most forgot the children—Been so long away—Daddy's come to dinner now, An' "Dobbin's" come to hay.

Politics is awful—Nothin' but a row! Didn't git the office—Wasn't nothin' anyhow!

It is so good to get out of politics long enough to count the haystacks and wonder where the money is coming from to pay off the mortgage.

Don't look spiteful! At the bright, blue sky; Big storm coming! In the by an' by.

Don't be growlin'! When the weather's dry! Big flood coming! In the by an' by!

Don't be rattled! When the cold winds cry; Strike hot weather! In the by an' by!

Items from Billville.

We went on a free excursion for ten miles recently. A cyclone from Texas did the work.

The late election left us with only ten jugs of liquor. But on the strength of those jugs we go to congress.

There's something wrong in this country when a man mortgages a hundred-dollar note for a thirty-dollar office.

We are for "sound money." We want to hear it sound so loud that we can't miss it two miles off.

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A. SHAW.

## SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

A quantity of human bones were discovered by a negro while digging a well in Texas.

Several years ago a West Virginia negro was made totally blind by a lightning flash. Recently he received a shock from an electric battery, when his sight was miraculously restored.

There are two negro women near Owensboro, Ky., aged 108 years, respectively, who have never known a day's sickness, and who are still able to perform a full day's work in the field.

The Waldenland colonists near Morgantown, N. C., are said to be in a very destitute condition, not having sufficient food to eat. Some charitable disposed ladies have started a fund for their benefit, and a considerable amount has been realized.

A Tennessee druggist, who sleeps in the rear of his store, has a parrot that is invaluable as a night watchman. Burglars entered the store the other night, when the parrot flew to the druggist's room and roused him in time to save his cash drawer, which contained a considerable sum of money. The burglars were captured.

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Raleigh, N. C., October 8.—(Special.)—There are intimations that the fusionists are about to make changes in their judicial ticket. Populists and republicans want to get on these tickets in the place of democrats who were named.

## A VITAL QUESTION.

Will Judge Spear's Registration Decision Apply Throughout the State.

TO REGISTER OR NOT TO REGISTER.

To Vote in the Congressional Elections Is a Question Upon Which Some Discussion Must Be Had.

Is registration under the county laws necessary to vote in the congressional elections on the 9th of November?

That is the question which the candidates want decided and to which the people are vitally interested. There are those who hold both ways.

It will be remembered that two years ago on account of a question being raised by the Young Men's Democratic League, of Richmond county, Judge Emory Spear, of the United States district court, rendered an opinion in which he held that the state constitution required uniformity of laws and as the registration laws of the various counties in the tenth congressional district were not uniform the laws were, therefore, unconstitutional, and in consequence registration was not a requisite of exercising the privileges of the ballot in a congressional election. Judge Spear also held that the United States election laws provided that all men should have equal right to the ballot. That was violated by the law which required registration in Richmond and did not require it in several other counties of the district; therefore, the registration laws were not apply.

On this opinion registration was cast aside in the last congressional election in all the districts. But in other districts registration did apply.

Since the repeal of the federal election laws by congress at its last session some of the present county laws have been held that under the repeal of these laws Judge Spear's decision was rendered void and registration would apply.

On the other hand, the democratic managers of the tenth hold that Judge Spear's decision still applies, as his main reason for declaring registration unnecessary was because of the lack of uniformity of the laws, and as the state constitution distinctly says all laws must be uniform in the various counties, these county registration laws are unconstitutional. This opinion is held by the best lawyers in Augusta; and furthermore, they say registration is not necessary to vote in the congressional elections in any district of the state.

Now the state constitution says: "Laws of a general nature shall have uniform operation throughout the state and no special law shall be enacted in any case for which provision has been made by a general existing law."

Under this latter phrase there are those who hold that there being no general registration law local laws which do not interfere with rights of citizens under the constitution are constitutional.

Another paragraph in the state constitution says: "Every male citizen of the state of the age of twenty-one years who shall have resided in the state one year next preceding the election, and shall have resided six months in the county in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid all taxes which may hereafter be required of him, and which he may have paid or be exempt of paying, agreeable to the law, except for the year of the election, shall be deemed an elector." "And no person shall vote who, if challenged, shall refuse to take the following oath, or affirmation: 'I do swear (or affirm) that I am twenty-one years of age, have resided in this state one year and in this county six months, next preceding this election. I have paid all taxes which, since the adoption of this constitution, have been required of me previous to this year, and which I have had an opportunity to pay, and I have not voted in any election since 1877, and under it no man who has failed to pay any of his taxes since 1877 is entitled to vote. That, of course, applies to every county of the state. If I am challenged, whether registration applies or not, no man who has failed to pay his taxes since 77 can vote. In many counties the payment of taxes registered since 1877 is a condition of age who pay nothing but a poll tax; and under the constitution they must have paid their poll tax for every year since 1877, or since they became of age, to vote."

Consequently, under the constitution, whether a man has registered or not he can vote provided he takes the oath of having paid all his taxes since he became of age; that is, if challenged. But the challenging of voters has not been usual in Georgia.

Consequently, opinion among democrats is the state seems to be that Judge Spear's decision was correct and that registration under the present state laws is not necessary to vote in the congressional elections. The repeal of the federal election laws have nothing to do with the case. Since the repeal all elections are held under state laws and if our county registration laws are not constitutional they cannot apply.

But the democratic congressional nominees want this question definitely settled. They



















an Stephens to satisfy two fl. fas. is-  
from the Fulton superior court, one  
of H. G. Kuhrt & Co., and one  
of the Atlanta City Board.

out by plaintiff's attorneys. The same thing happened with the described property, to-wit: that tract or parcel of land lying on and between the fourth city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, and the lands of Fulton county, in the district of said county, commencing at the corner of wheat and Howell streets, running north along the line of said street one hundred (100) feet, thence east along the line of said street one hundred (100) feet, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence east along the line of said street one hundred (100) feet, or less, to the lot former of lot 140; thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence east along the line of said street one hundred (100) feet, or less, to the place of beginning. The property listed as the property of defendant, A. E. Smith, by J. C. Smith, L. C., same being pointed out by the said J. C. Smith, and the same being issued from the N. F. and J. P. court of said district, G. M. In favor of L. C. Smith vs. the said J. C. Smith, the first part or parts of this property to be

announced at time of sale. For opinions at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcels of land lying and being in the Georgia, county of Fulton, in land lot No. 11th district of said county, lying east on the north side of Ridge street fifty (50) feet, more or less, including these same width, as front, two (2) miles (3200) feet, more or less, to the extent of South River and bounded to the south by Atlanta Excelsior works, and to the north by lot formerly owned by J. M. Leavelle, and now owned by J. M. Leavelle on as the property of Johnson, to satisfy a judgment issued from the J. P. Court, district, in favor of the Georgia Lumber Company, against the said W. M. Leavelle made by B. C. Sommer,

**J. J. BARNES, Sheriff.**

**Tax Sales.**  
To be sold before the courthouse door, November 18, 1884, at the legal hours of the day, the following property, to-wit:—  
1. A certain lot of land, containing 100 acres, being seized and held under and by virtue of a tax sale made by myself, as tax collector for Fulton county, Georgia, for the taxes and penalties thereon, as the said taxes and penalties are listed name below, for their state and county, to-wit:—  
2. A certain lot of land, containing 100 acres, on Crow street, in the second ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Beall, and lot 1 and 2 of block 7, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing more or less, as the property of T. C. Coker.  
3. A certain lot of land, containing 100 acres, in the 14th district, land lot 168, known in subdivision of the poorhouse property of Fulton county, Georgia, as running back 100 feet, fronting 300 feet on the north side of Greentaffery street, containing, more or less, same width, 2,000 feet, more or less, as the property of the said T. C. Coker.  
4. A certain lot of land, bounded east by No. 10, and west by No. 12, on the north side of Greentaffery street, containing, more or less, same width, 2,000 feet, more or less, as the property of the said T. C. Coker.

lot 12 77-100 acres, more or less. The north half of said tract hereby conveyed, containing about eleven acres, as the property of H. C. Dunlap.

Lot 13 on Pryor street, in the second ward of the city, adjoining the property of Thomas Peck, part of land lot 74, of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100 or more or less, as the property of Freeman.

Lot 14 on Clifford street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Peck, lot No. 74, of Fulton county, containing 100 or less, as the property of Mary L. Hill.

Lot 15 on Spring street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hill and Freeman, part of land lot No. 74, 11th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100 feet, more or less. As the property rests in C. E. Hill.

Lot 16 on 1st street, in the 1st ward of

lot 15, containing 1.40 acres, adjoining the property of me, part of land lot No. 85, 14th dis-  
trict of Fulton county, Georgia, containing  
more or less, as the property of  
J. Johnson, trustee.

lot 156, on north side of Means  
street, fronting 156 feet, running  
east 156 feet, more or less, cornering  
on said street and alley, same being lot  
14 of the McMillan, Wall and  
Wallace and Fowler in 1861;  
lot 82, 14th district of Fulton county,  
As the property of C. T. Roan.  
lot 10, 14th district of Fulton county,  
at the northeast corner of Peachtree and Seventh  
streets and running thence south  
along Peachtree street 100 feet to  
No. 6 of the Seitzer subdivision, thence  
along line between lots 3 and 4 210  
feet to a 16-foot alley, thence north  
along said alley 160 feet to  
lot, thence west along south of Seventh  
street 160 feet to the alley, thence

20 feet to beginning point, then a line to the Southeast corner of the property of May 6, 1890, as property of Mary Scott.

thence on Jackson and Highland streets, to the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wood and Baxter, part of lot No. 46, and a line to the Southeast corner of the property of Owens, Mason, et al, 14 acres on the west corner of East avenue and Williams street, adjoining property of Williams and Gardner, 14th district of Fulton County, Georgia.

thence on Marietta street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of the Atlanta City and Land Co. No. 81, 11th district Fulton county, Georgia, containing 63x100 feet or more or less. As the property of STEWART.

Collector and Ex-Officio Sheriff Fulton County, Georgia.

**Administrator's Sale.**

**GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.**—By virtue of an order of the court of said county, granted at its October term, will be sold before the courthouse door said county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1904, within the legal hours of the following property of the estate of M. Ryle, deceased, to-wit: The bond of said estate for redemption of real estate by said estate in the following several lots, land, town:

"That certain lot of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in land lot No. 16 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the side of Morrison avenue, 548 feet east side alley, thence south 29 feet to foot alley, thence east along said alley 75 feet to corner of Morrison

and thence west along said avenue east to beginning point, being lot No. 12 of block 64 of the subdivision known as the subdivision, as per plat recorded under book D. P. 6874, Fulton county records, and being premises known as No. 23, Atlanta.

"That certain lot of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, in land lots of 14th district, part of city lot No. 104 of block No. 19 fronting 40 feet on the north side of East street and 100 feet on the south side, same width as front, 150 feet, being the same known as No. 56 East Canal street, and the premises thereon owned by Commander Street by the City of Atlanta.

"That certain parcel of land lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, in the 14th district commencing at the intersection of General Gordon street and Lake street (formerly called the Deaturick street) running along the north side of Lake street

Lake avenue 104 feet, more or less, e. southerly 79 feet, more or less, to the Gordon street line, and easterly 129 feet, more or less, to the beginning, being a triangular lot known as the "A" plat of the T. W. Williams Estate.

Sold for the purpose of paying the said estate and for distribution of the heirs thereof, Fernie Williams, cash and balance, and before months from date of sale, with 6 per interest on the deferred payment.

CLARENCE L. WILKINS,  
Administrator of the Estate of D. M. Hyde.

WITNESSED, this 10th day of OCT 5-41-tu.

THIS is hereby given that the undersigned, as the duly appointed guardian by court of ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, of his three minor children, namely, A. A. and S. A. and J. W. Tompkins, instants, do hereby certify that he has caused to apply to the honorable judge of

superior court of the city of Atlanta, in said  
city and county, for an order to sell and  
grant the following described real prop-  
erty to the estate of said minor,  
to-wit:

On the northwest corner of West  
Pine street and Linden street, in the city  
of Atlanta, Ga., fronting 186 feet, more or  
less, on the west side of said Pine street,  
running back 200 feet, to-wit: upon the  
premises owned by said guardian and his minor children  
is a vacant lot fronting 45 feet on the  
west side of West Pine street and  
lying back 200 feet, and lying between  
said vacant avenue and the lot fronting  
said avenue and 145 feet on the west  
side of said Pine street, therefrom.  
The reason for making this application is  
to provide a more suitable residence for  
said minors.

September 19, 1934.  
HENRY B. TOMPKINS, Guardian.

Old papers at this of-  
20c per hundred.



## BAD BREAKS

often occur in some articles of jewelry. Watch spring snaps, stone slips out of its setting, ring cracks, or a thousand and one other little accidents happen. It's convenient to know just where you can get all these matters adjusted by skilled workmen, with expedition and at reasonable prices. Put our address in your pocketbook in case of need. J. P. Stevens & Bros., jewelers, 41 Whitehall street.

one of the finest whiskies to be had is the "four aces" brand. bluthenthal "D. & B." & bickart.

marietta and forsyth streets.

hollon no. 378.

other fine whiskies.

FRANK M. POTTS,  
HENRY POTTS,  
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

**Potts-Thompson  
Liquor Co.  
WHOLESALE**

**Stone Mountain  
Corn Whisky,  
7-13 Decatur Street  
Kimball House,  
ATLANTA, GA. TELEPHONE 48.**

**Dr. W. W. Bowes,  
SPECIALIST.**

Hydrocele,  
Stricture,  
Nervous Debility,  
Kidney and Liver  
Bladder Disease,  
Impotence,  
Spermatorrhea,  
Enlarged Prostate  
Glands,  
Skin Disease,  
Gleet, Rheumatism,  
Pimples, Dyspepsia,  
Facial Blemishes,  
Moles, Hemorrhoids or Piles,  
Rectal Ulcer-Fistula.

**VARICOCELE** Permanently  
CURED. No  
cutting, no bleeding, no detention from business.  
Address DR. W. W. BOWES, Atlanta, Ga.  
Consultation at office or by mail free.  
Book and questions for by mail free.  
DR. W. W. BOWES, 155 Marietta St.

**ABE FRY.**  
I will sell out my entire stock of  
Diamonds and Watches at and be-  
low cost, on account of going out  
of the jewelry business on January  
1st. I will sell you any watch 25  
per cent less than any other house,  
get their prices and then mine for  
so much less. Diamonds 33 per  
cent less than anywhere. I carry  
the largest stock in the city, and  
have sold more than any two  
houses in the city.

**ABE FRY,  
4 PEACHTREE ST.  
No Cure, No Pay.**

Thousands Going to See Him and  
Hundreds Rejected as Incurable.

During the past  
four months 4,573  
were examined by  
Dr. Soper, and  
1,450 were re-  
jected as incurable.  
So confident is  
this distinguished  
physician in his  
ability to cure all  
diseases amenable  
to treatment that  
he has adopted the  
system of NO  
CURE NO PAY. All  
diseases of men  
and women  
treated. No mat-  
ter how long  
standing, do not  
fail to secure his opinion of your case be-  
fore November 21, as it will cost you nothing.  
Dr. Soper has had a vast experience  
both on land and sea, and enjoys the en-  
viable distinction of being the most emi-  
nent diagnostician in the world. If in-  
curable, he will frankly tell you. Hours  
10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 6 p. m. Closed  
Sundays. Office 46 Walton St., corner Fair-  
lie St., Atlanta, Ga.

## NEW POLICEMEN.

Police Commissioners Elect Eleven Super-  
numeraries in Regular Session.

APPLICANTS GALORE WERE EXAMINED

Chairman English Introduces a Rule to Re-  
quire the Age of All Persons Ar-  
rested to Be Registered.

Eleven new members were added to the  
police force yesterday afternoon. It was  
interesting work, this selection of crude  
material, and the commissioners were kept  
busy for several hours in the examination  
of applicants and the discussion of their  
appearance and characteristics.

Two squads were marched in at differ-  
ent times for inspection. There were men  
of every description in the crowd. Tall  
men, short men, old gray-headed men  
and young, clean-shaven fellows, all hope-  
ful, expectant, waiting with feverish an-  
ticipation for the result.

"What is your name?" asked Chairman  
English, turning about in his chair and  
giving an ominous glance over his gold-  
rimmed glasses at the first man in line.

He was a young fellow with a red face  
and a shouch hat, which he fumbled in his  
brawny hands as he stammered out his  
name in a weak voice.

"How long have you been in Atlanta?"  
"Four years, sir."

"What's your business?"  
"Ain't got any now, sir. I used to keep a  
grocery store."

"Have you ever been tried in a criminal  
court?"  
"No, sir."

"Well, sit down there and give us a spec-  
imen of your handwriting and read a lit-  
tle from that book over there."

All of the applicants in turn were put  
through this examination and were re-  
quested to state their age, give an account  
of their habits, and say whether they were  
financially embarrassed. Twenty-five men  
were inspected and then the board went  
into a discussion of their merits. By unan-  
imous consent they agreed upon the fol-  
lowing list, which will be added to the  
members of the supernumerary force: A.  
J. Ivey, B. Wildner, Daniel Boone, George  
W. Lake, Clint Glore, G. W. Carson, T. J.  
McWilliams, P. M. McCarty, George S.  
Taylor, J. M. Glower and W. P. Avery.

All the men will be sworn in this morn-  
ing and placed at once on the list of  
"supes."

From Kelly and Hawes.

There was a full attendance of the board  
when Chairman English rapped for order.  
Mayor Goodwin was there, and remained  
through the whole session, taking an active  
part in the discussion.

A communication from ex-Patrolmen  
Kelly and Hawes, who were discharged at  
the last meeting of the board, asking for  
their reinstatement, was read and tabled  
immediately.

Then followed the reports of the different  
departments. The reports of the captains  
showed the men to have done good work  
during the month. The detective depart-  
ment, as reported by Chief Wright, had  
done efficient service. The large number  
of gambling cases made during the month  
was the main feature. The report of Chief  
Connolly covering all departments was read  
and passed upon.

For the Reformatory.

A resolution touching upon the reforma-  
tory was introduced by Chairman English.  
Heretofore no record has been kept of the  
age of the prisoners brought into the sta-  
tion house, only the charge, sex and race  
of the person arrested being entered on the  
register.

"In order," said Captain English, "to  
definitely ascertain the age of the prisoners  
brought in by the city officers, I think it  
would be well to have the station house  
keepers to enter the exact age of all who  
are brought in. This movement for a re-  
formatory is taking shape, and, looking to  
that end, I offer this as a resolution."

The session adjourned with the selection  
of the new men.

Progress in a progressive age is the re-  
cord made by Dr. Price's Baking Powder.  
Witness higher honors at the Chicago  
world's exposition and first award and gold  
medal at California Midwinter fair.

A PERFECT COAL.

The Kentucky Jellico Coal and the  
High Estimation Placed Upon It  
by Critics.

Readers of The Constitution may recollect  
the article in The Constitution of Saturday,  
the 25th instant, describing the mining  
property of the Kentucky Jellico Coal Com-  
pany. Please note the analysis of the coal:  
volatile matter..... 38.10  
Fixed carbon..... 60.90  
Ash..... .40

The chemist, who is also a coal expert,  
wrote the following statement: "If he  
were to put together the components of a  
coal to produce the best results, he  
could not arrange them closer than to use the  
parts in the proportions shown by this  
analysis. This company having a short  
time ago added to their equipment, decided  
to place their coal on the Atlanta market,  
giving consumers in this territory the ben-  
efit of the very finest coal for the same  
money that they have heretofore paid for  
inferior grades of Jellico coal. They have  
therefore placed their general agency with  
Mr. George F. Howard, who unquestionably  
operates the best equipped coal yard in  
the south, being located at the corner of  
Decatur and Grant streets. Care is taken  
in shipping the coal, and as it is unloaded  
into bins at Mr. Howard's yard it does not  
come in contact with dirt or foreign mat-  
ter. While there are other Jellico coals,  
this is the only 'Kentucky Jellico coal,'  
and is handled exclusively in this city by  
Mr. Howard. Intending purchasers are re-  
quested to communicate with Mr. George  
F. Howard, No. 46 Edgewood avenue, or  
No. 359 Decatur street, phone No. 1140,  
or No. 359 Decatur street, phone No. 1140.

Vigor, vitality and a healthy appetite im-  
parted by a little Angostura Bitters every  
morning. Sole manufacturers, Dr. J. C.  
B. Siegert & Sons, At all druggists.

Better times! Cheaper coal! Benning's  
splint! Phone 356.

Rockies and Beyond.

The Union Pacific railway have a very  
complete illustrated publication of 175 pages,  
including 65 full page cuts descriptive of  
leading points of interest in and beyond the  
Rocky mountains, furnished free on applica-  
tion or mailed to any address on receipt  
of six cents in stamps by James F. Adler,  
chief agent Union Pacific railway, 212  
North Fourth street, St. Louis,  
aug 2-20-c-d.

Benning's splint coal at summer  
prices.

"Here's your health and all your families"  
in the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled  
beer, brewed by the American  
Bailey & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading spec-  
ialists in all diseases peculiar to men and  
women. 254 South Broad street.

Phone No. 356. Benning's splint coal,  
cheapest on market.

Going to Washington.

Arrangements have been perfected for the  
delegates attending the convention of the  
Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at Washing-  
ton, October 15th to 18th, to meet in Atlanta.  
October 9th and take a special sleeper via  
the Seaboard Air-Line, leaving here at 12  
o'clock noon. It is desired that all who  
contemplate going be on hand on this date,  
as there are some important matters to be  
discussed while en route. The rate is one  
and a third fare for the round trip.

A. MCC. NIXON.

Cheap Coal! Splint at summer prices! Ben-  
ning's.

NERVOUS  
PROSTRATION,  
(NEURASTHENIA)  
INSOMNIA,  
NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA,  
MELANCHOLIA,

AND THE THOUSAND ILLS THAT  
FOLLOW A DERANGED  
CONDITION OF THE  
NERVOUS SYSTEM

Are Cured by  
**CEREBRINE**

THE EXTRACT OF THE BRAIN OF THE  
PREPARED UNDER THE FORMULA OF  
DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,  
IN HIS LABORATORY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

DOSE, 5 DROPS.  
PRICE, PER PHIAL OF 2 DRACHMS, \$2.50.  
**COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEND FOR BOOK:  
"Jacobs' Pharmacy Co., Agents for  
Atlanta."

The Half-hose That Are Stamped

**Shaw-Knit**

ON THE TOE  
Fit Well, Look Well, Wear Well

They are the only half hose constructed  
in accordance with  
The Shape of the Human Foot.

They contain no bunches, no perceptible  
seams, nothing to annoy, and are made of  
the best yarns, on best machinery and by  
the best skilled labor.

Manufactured by the Shaw Stocking Com-  
pany, Lowell, Mass.  
SOLD BY ATLANTA DEALERS.  
sep 20-25m thurs sun tues n r m

There Are No Heads Above This,  
BUT UNDER

Will be found some that, if care-  
fully read and taken advantage of  
will be of value to you:

First. Are you building? If so,  
we represent P. and F. Corbin, of  
New Britain, Conn., as sole agents  
for their fine Builders' Hardware.

Their line is complete in anything  
from the cheapest to the finest, and  
embraces the largest line of de-  
signs in this country.

Second. The Tariff on Pocket Cut-  
lery has been reduced and our im-  
port orders have just arrived. A  
beautiful line to select from and  
very low prices.

Third. Our new catalogue of  
Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Hunting  
Suits, etc., will be out about the  
first of October. If you contem-  
plate purchasing any of this class  
of goods and cannot call on us,  
wait and get one of our catalogues,  
mailed free of charge.

Fourth. The football season has  
just opened. Our goods have ar-  
rived and are new throughout. We  
can furnish you anything from a  
fifty-cent to a five-dollar football.  
Gymnasium Goods, Boxing Gloves  
and anything in Athletics. Cata-  
logue mailed free.

The Clarke Hardware Company,  
Atlanta, - - - Ga.

DO YOU WANT  
SOME DELICIOUS MEATS?  
TRY SOME OF THESE:

Ferris Delicious Hams  
and Bacon.  
Smithfield Hams.  
Virginia Hams.  
"Dove" Hams.  
English Cured Breakfast Bacon.  
(Particularly Fine.)  
Tennessee Smoked Bacon.  
Western Sugar Cured Hams.  
(At Lower Prices.)  
Also:  
Chicken Coldfish (extra fine).

The C. J. Kamper Grocery Co.,  
390 and 392 Peachtree Street.  
Phone 628.

Mineral Hill Spring and Sanatorium,  
Bean Station, Granger Co., East Tenn.

Situated at Bean Station, East Tennessee,  
forty-two miles from Knoxville, on the  
Morris and Cumberland valley railroad.  
Nine different kinds of mineral waters,  
consisting of red, white and black sulphur,  
chalybeate, epsom, alum, black water,  
arsenic and lithia, and springs on  
premises. Hot and cold mineral  
baths. One-eight mile from rail  
road station, telegraph, express and post-  
office adjoining. Comfortable carriage  
meets all trains; free. Terms \$20 per month  
for four weeks, \$1 per week; \$1.50 per day,  
60 cents per meal. Special rates to families.  
Children and servants half price. For in-  
formation address Captain John C. Brain,  
proprietor, Edgar Road, Clark, Bean Sta-  
tion, Granger county, East Tennessee.

The cool-morning-and-evening Overcoat is  
one of the necessities for the stylish man now-  
adays.

Therefore we are prepared for a heavy  
trade in light Overcoats.

We expect you to look them over at least.  
We'll show you some Gray Vicunas, full silk  
lined, the perfection of Overcoat excellence;  
Cheviots in gray or black, etc.—the best styles,  
fabrics, tailoring possible—

**Brokaw Bros.'**  
**Schloss Bros. & Co.'s**  
**Stein-Bloch Co.'s**  
**Productions.**

Do your teeth chat-  
ter these mornings  
coming down town?  
Do your hands get  
blue and your nose  
red, and do you have  
a general feeling of  
discomfort—sort of a  
wind-blows-through-  
you sensation?  
Take an Overcoat  
morning and even-  
ing. We have 'em for tall men and short, for  
fat men and lean, for young men and old.

**Eads-Neel Co.**

**MAIER & CO.,**  
10 Peachtree Street.

**B. MAIER, Executor.**

**Only**

**Oct.**

**20th.**

**DR. J. WHITMAN.**  
80 WALTON STREET, CORNER SPRING, ATLANTA, GA.

**DR. B. RENWICK.**  
SPRING, ATLANTA, GA.

**The Boston Doctors.** All Diseases and Deformities Treated

CATARH—CURED—Consumption in the incipient stage; Bronchitis, Asthma,  
Rheumatism, all diseases of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys; Scrofu-  
lous, Sores, Ulcers and all chronic blood troubles; Eczema, Psoriasis, Pimples, Boils,  
and all skin troubles treated and cured if accepted.

NERVOUS DISEASES—Epilepsy, positively and permanently cured. Nervous de-  
bility from any cause, Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Chorea, St. Vitus's Dance, etc., posi-  
tively cured by the London Specific treatment if curable.

DEGENERATION OF WOMEN—We examine ladies without exposure, and treat all dis-  
eases peculiar to their sex without the use of rings, pessaries, etc., by a new and  
painless method.

CANCERS and malignant tumors and growths, all enlargements and glandular  
swellings removed and cured without the use of a knife. No pain. No matter  
what disease you are suffering from, or how long standing; no matter how many phy-  
sicians have failed to cure you, call on us. It will cost you nothing and you may  
profit by it. Hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 7 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p. m. fri-sun-tu-thur

oct-1m

**THE BOSTON DOCTORS.**

**Only**

**Oct.**

**20th.**

**DR. J. WHITMAN.**  
80 WALTON STREET, CORNER SPRING, ATLANTA, GA.

**DR. B. RENWICK.**  
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Rheumatism, all diseases of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys; Scrofu-  
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